WASHINGTON

A SECRET AGENT SENT TO CUBA.

The Probabilities of a Successful Revolution to be Reported On.

CLOSING NOMINATIONS MADE.

Last Agonies of the Condemned Office Seekers.

The Alabama Claims in the Senate.

FIERY SPEECH OF ZACH CHANDLER.

Te Demands the Canadian Provinces in Payment for the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869. The Cuban Question-A Secret Mission to the

itevolutionists.

A despatch was teleg aphed from here last night to certain newspapers purporting to give the views of the President on the all-absorbing question of the Cuban insurrection, on the authority of a Cabinet officer. Diligent inquiry would lead to the belief that the Cabinet officer who communicated the intelligence was either badly informed or endeavored to mislead the correspondent, for the statements made therein fail to meet with confirmation. In remay be stated on good authority that one of the Fresident's nearest confidents, whose pame your correspondent is not now at liberty to divulge, has been sent to Cuba on a secret mission, the object of which is to obtain all the information accessible in relation to the importance of the Cuban revolution and to report to nent successful. On the strength of this rear government with regard to the recognition of Cuban independence. The views of the agent who has been selected for this important mission are such that no circumstance will be lost sight of that will tend to present the affairs of the revolutionists in a favorable light.

Chandler's Speech on the Alabama Ques-

zach Chandler's outburst to-day in the Senate on the Alabama claims question made quide a sensa-tion. Chandler has been a thorough anti-Britisher for years, and his d'splay to-day was quite natural, though not expected. Summer got leave to print his remarks in executive session, but Chandler didn't, and therefore resorted to a piece of parlia mentary strategy this morning to get his views on the Alabama question before the country. His proposition, though regarded by many as a mere joke, is not so intended and may have a very serious effect. It is not, of course, believed that the resolution will ever pass, for it has gone to Sumner's committee, where it will repose forever more, as in a tomb; but it has set towards England in settlement of our long-nego tiated differences, and a majority of such as express opinions on the subject say, substantially, "Chandler is right; the only way for us to do is to make a firm demand for payment and drop any further diplo-matic nonsense. If England continues to put us off let us sieze her British-American possessions and pay ourselves." UnCoubtedly there is a strong party urging Grant to adopt some such policy a this towards Engiand, but he is held back and restrained by timid old fogies, who fear a war with England would be the worst calamity that could befal us, worse than national dishonor, even. Some of these old fogies who listened to even. Some of these old logics who listened to Chandler's speech to-day fairly jumped in their seats when the Jack Blunt, stering old Michigander, struck his desk a tremendous blow with his elenched fist, and shouted out, "If England will have war, let us conquer peace !" The old fogies seemed to fancy that they already heard the roaring of the character of Mr. Chandler's speech was explained scornfully and exclaimed, "Pshaw! very good speech in it. Vox et præterea nihit. America can't afford to go to war with us, you know, and we shan't be frightened by threats of that kind."

A Special Cabinet Meeting-The Last Agonie

of the Office-Seekers.

Quite a large concourse of people had collected at
the White House this morning to push their several
claims, when they were shocked to learn that the President had given orders that he could see nobody to-day. The reason given for his inability to receive callers was that he was rather unwell and had s large amount of important business to transact. The nature of the business was developed when a message was sent to the several members of the message was sent to the several memoers of the Cabinet requesting their presence at the Executive Mansion. In response to this call Secretaries Boutwell, Cox, Rawlins and Fish, Postmaster General Cresswell and Commissioner Delano arrived about noon. The object of the special meeting was to finish up the nomination business. Attorney, Corpus, Hours and Secretary Botto were not ney General Hoar and Secretary Borie were not present; the first because he had filled all the vacancies in his department, and the latter because he is absent from the city. This august council remained in session rather over two hours, when the last nomination was made and the curtain dropped on the turbulent and exciting occupation of office-seeking. To-night, therefore, and for a day or two to come, the failroad company will be called upon to couple on the swearing cars for the accommoda-

tion of disappointed place hunters. The Scramble for Office Nearly Over-Consuls

It is understood that the Secretary of State has completed his list of foreign appointments for the present and that very lew more, if any, names will be sent in, except perhaps to fill the vacancies occasioned by a number of rejections predicted. It would appear that in some cases the rejections of ees will not give great dissatisfaction to the appointing power. A number of the Consulates - Ill he allowed to remain occupied by their present incumbents. The principal of these are Constanti nople and Calcutta. Alexandria will not be changed, as an experienced head is necessary there in view of the threatening condition of things in that direction. There are still about forty places vacant, nine-tenths of which are hardly worth the expense of reaching them. As might be expected these points are left alone, and scramble seems to be after the big paying places; when these fall an attack is made upon the points of minor pecuniary value. Secretary Fish is beginning to feel some relief from his severe toils during the past few weeks. The burden of his work being completed, he will, at an early day, give a detailed examination into the inside affairs of his office. The British Minister and Caleb Cushing and a number of Senators and citizens had an interview with the Secretary of State, who did not reach his office

The Nominations for the Spanish, Brazilian and Belgian Missions Still Before the Sen-nte-Treason to Party a Greater Crime Than

Trenson to the State. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a long session to-day. The nomination of Sanford, Minister to Spain, was again brought up, and formed the chief theme of discussion. The fact was developed that a majority of the committee were against

Sanford, principally on the grounds heretofore stated in these despatches. Sumner, who is about the only active friend Sanford has in the Senate, appealed to the committee not to go against the gay and festive Sanford, but to report him to the Senate without any recommendation and let him take his chances. The majority of the committee feel satis-fied that Sanford will have a hard time getting through the Senate, and they were not averse to granting Mr. Sumner's request. The statement that the nomination of John S. Carlisle, to be Minister to Stockholm, was laid upon the table by the Senate on Saturday is incorrect. Mr. Carilsle's name has not been reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee as yet, and there is little chance of his coming before the Senate at all, at least in a favorable light. If he did get before the Senate it is more than probable he would be rejected. The radical Senators are particularly hostile to him, for the reason, as they say, that he was elected to the Senate by the republicans and then sold out his party and turned traitor. To have been a rebel and to have served in the Confederate army, if a man has repented, is not, it would seem, half as to have been a republican and then apostatize. This himself. His case was not even touched to-day by the committee. The nomination of William A. Pile. Sumner is anxious to report favorably upon Pile, not that he thinks him at all fit for the place, but just to oblige his friend, Senator Schurz, of Missouri, by whom File is pressed. The longer these nominations are hung up in committee the more people will get to know of them and what influences secured their principal backers of Schurz in his hard fight for the Senate, and the new radical for Missouri is anxious to pay off his debts.
With the exception of Mr. Sumner the
members of the Committee on Foreign Relathough he has been a member of the lower House. mission, still hangs in the committee. Whether he will everget out is doubtfut. He is not even lucky enough to have the sympathy of the obliging chilr-

Nominations by the President.

Samuel Shellabarger, to be Minister to Portugal.
George W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Legation at Yuenna.

George W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Legation at Yuenna.

M. Person.—Edward Relector Cleward Relector (colored)

Tird district of Georgia: H. W. Dillinger, Fourth district of
Maryland; Wm. W. Douchas, First district of Virgins; Anton Neustack, Twelth district of Hillinds; George E. Wells,

Tenth district of Ohio.

Georgia: Tarbox, Twenty-ninth
district of New York; A. P. Sullyan, District of New Mork,
Hold Third district of Arkansas; James Mullins, Fourth
district of Tennessee; Islam S. Fannin, Third district of
Georgia; Francis Thomas, Fourth district of Maryland;
Patrick M. Blair, Third district of Mississippi; Charles A.
Raymond, First district of Virginal; James D. Youndow,
Third district of Kentucky; J. R. Swizert, Tenth district of
Obic; Robert T. Patterson, Eighth district of Tennessee.

Obics Cohert P. Patterson, Eighth district of Tennessee.

Oblesto --- C. McKnight Smith, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Jessa
N. Jarvis, Cherrystone, Va.; Julius S. Hanover, Fairfield,
Conn.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:-

To be Committeened — William F. Webster, of Massachusetts, at Frankfort on-the-Mail.

The Committee Dexier E. Clapp, of New York, at Buenos Ayres; S. T. Trowbridge, of Blinois, at Vera Cruz; George T. Allen, of Illinois, at Monois, it George T. Allen, of Illinois, at Monois, it George T. Allen, of Illinois, at Monois, Edward Robinson, of New York, at Hamburg; Albert D. Shaw, of New York, at Toronto; Charles A. Perkins, of Connecteut, at Barceiona; J. Holmes Grover, of South Carolina, at Ancona; B. O'Dell Duncan, of South Carolina, at Elsinore; J. C. Fletcher, of Iddiana, at Oporto; Samuel D. Pacce, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia; Samnel D. Jones, of California, at Revei; John C. Caddwell, of Maino, at Valparelso; Henry C. Rogers, of Minnesota, at Hease Cassel; Alexander Jonafan, of Pannsylvania, at Venice; Eli T. Sheppard, of Ohio, at Chila Siang.

Collectors Internal Recense—Charles J. Tabbott, for the

Logan, Boiss City, Idaho; Thomas P. Jackson, Prince Edward, Va.

Wards Va.

R. R. Rown, A. D. Kenney, Chas. C. Cornwall, R. R.

Wideling R. M. G. Brown, A. D. Kenney, J. D. F. Kelley, J. F. Moser, C. A. Stone, H. D. Tremaine, B. M. Thempeley, J. P. Moser, C. A. Stone, H. D. Tremaine, B. M. Thempeley, J. F. Moser, R. P. Bogers, R. D. Derby, R. F. Jasper, S. H. Smith, L. G. Palmer, T. F. Drake, T. B. Mason, J. B. Smith, C. W. Chipp, A. Elleott, N. M. Barnes, T. C. McLean, W. G. Barne, C. H. C. Stinson, B. Noyes, W. M. Congill, E. K. Moore, W. O. Sharen, A. Y. Waddam, W. Doly, T. T. Wood, G. W. Tyler, J. C. Irvine, N. L. Rocsovelt, J. B. House, William B. Heechler, H. McEiroy, William E. Ubler, C. W. Jarboe, G. K. Romer, J. D. Adams, Thomas A. Deblis, William Weart, R. Wainwright, James R. Selfridge, C. P. Welch, J. B. Robinson, C. A. Adams, W. H. Everett, C. F. Norton, J. N. Hawley, Samuel Ames, T. H. Sevans, A. C. McMechan, J. R. Cogswell, F. N. Lee, J. A. Rogers, J. W. Carlin, J. K. Adams, C. C. Wallace, J. C. Hull, F. M. Etting, G. Blocklinger, P. Garst, F. Singer, A. R. Speyers, E. S. Prime, M. M. Tallman, A. H. Parsons, C. A. Capp, W. E. Strong, W. E. Niles and E. W. Day. Miscidancous Naval-Passed Assistant Paymasters Milton B. Cushing and J. H. Bulkley, to be paymasters; Assistant Paymaster Charles E. Boggs and George H. Keed, to be passed assistant paymasters.

Nomination Rejected. The following nomination was rejected:-Edward

Stephens to be Consul at Leeds.
Changes in the Post Office Department.

It is understood that a large number of cierks in the General Post Office will shortly be removed to

provide for new appointments.

Prepayment of Interest on the Public Debt.

Little less than half a million of coupons have been received at the Treasury to date on account of the payment of the May and July interest, under late orders of Secretary Boutwell. The rebate amounts of this interest will be paid prior to the maturity of the coupons.

The Mississippi Elections. The radical and moderate republicans now here are agreed that the elections in Mississippi should not take place until fall, as an earlier period would

materially interfere with the planting operations.

The Quaker Policy in Indian Affaire. About two o'clock this afternoon a delegation of Quakers from Baltimore called at the White House and were immediately admitted to the President's room in the presence of the Cabinet. They called to present to the President a list of Quakers to be ap-pointed Indian Agents in the Southern superin-tendency. It seems that In accordance with the views expressed by the President, Colonel Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a few days since, in a letter to Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, Secretary of the Friends' Society, requested the society to recommend to the President men from among themselves to be appointed superintendents and agents for the In-dians. Thus it will be seen an entirely new policy has been adopted towards our erring red breth "Let us have peace." Wigs versus Theology-An Obstinute Bishop,

an Unfortunate Beau and a Sensible Mis

A well known Washington beau, rejoicing as every one supposed in the undimmed lustre of natu-ral chevelure has been brought to grief by the re-fusal of the Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey to lay confirming hands on his aristocratic caput. It seems the bishop discovered, in some way or other, that the brilliant beau was not altogether a work of nature, and particularly the hair on his head, which was found to be a gorgeous wig. According to the rites of the Episcopal Church a bishop cannot lay his hands on an artificial headpiece. It must be all natural "the capillary substance," or he cannot rightfully perform the confirmation. The worst

part of the story is that the aforesald bean was engaged to be married to a young and beautiful lady, who, in consequence of the Episcopal veto on wigs, now refuses to become the wedded bride. wigs, now refuses to become the wedded bride. What a calamity for the beau! At one blow he affair will be fully ventilated by the Rev. Frank Moore in his forthcoming work on the efficacy of baptism in an oricioth suit, in which he is to take chignon oppose any sufficient obstacle to Episcopal imposition, and cites the case of Jacob versus Esau as showing conclusively that the candidate has and the bishop has not a right to put on airs.

Interesting Sunday School Anniversary. The fifty-first anniversary of the Sunday school the New York Avenue Presbyterian church of this city was held last evening. Addresses were delivered by Senators Scott and Buckingham, and representative Hill, of New Jersey. A large audience was

Important Change in the Census Bureau. Mr. James S. Wilson, who was formerly Chief Clerk of the Census Office, and for the last two years removed, and Dr. Hough, somewhat identified with the late bunging State census of New York, ap-pointed in his place. It is thought that this move is nade with a view to the training of Dr. Hough for the charge of the Ninth United States census; but his constitution is hardly equal to the discipline and regimen requisite to adapt him to a position of such

importance.

Sprague Disporting Himsel'.

The sudden and unexpected ascent of the new oratorical star from "Little Rhody," although it has considerable observation from the outer world, does not seem to have manifested itself with equal brilliancy in the body from which it is a scintillation. The "telegraph po e," Sherman, is not the least disconcerted by the shock which has been given the current of his financial theories. The butcher shop and overturned gastric similes applied to Senators Cattell and Warner have those gentlemen. The Senators listen to the effu-sions of the "rising star," they say, because of their novelty and incoherency, and, as they state, farnish excellent lessons in eccentric oratory. The new candidate for same has of late become exceedingly democratic in his habits. He may be seen during the day surmounted by a puri-tanic hat after the style of the pilgrim Roger Wilhams, with studied mien and apparently in profound meditation, strolling along the avenues seemingly he is a constant frequenter of public places of "the boys" in the galleries, and the next moment moving with measured tread down the aisle of the parquet, attracting observation and remark on all sides. The cares and responsibilities of office are certainly weighing heavily upon his diminutive frame, and the question, now that the "nrst series of his speeches" has terminated, is,

The Charges Against Judge Busteed. A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are about to start for the South to investigate the charges against Judge Busteed. The sub-committee is composed of two republicans and two democrats. A most singular feature is in the fact that Mr. Eldridge, of Illinois (democrat), is the chairman.

The Ties Meter.

The whisker distillers are making an issue with the Internal Revenue Department about some orders issued lately by Commissioner Delano relative to the Tice meter. It will be remembered that Con-gress passed a law providing that this particular meter should be attached to all distilleries. The time and manner of doing it were left to the discretion of the Commissioner, as also the amount to be paid by the destillers to Mr. Tice, the manufacturer. decided that three gentlemen should be appointed by the department and one by the manufacturer, Mr. Tice. The appraisers fixed the price at \$1.000 for each meter, and the Commissioner decides that the money must be paid Mr. Tice as soon as the meter is delivered, and before it is attached to the still. for the meter is exorbitant. They say that it can be proved that it does not cost over \$200 to make them, and while they are willing to pay Mr. Tice a reasoncomplaint is that they should not be required to pay for the meters until they are actually attached to the meters will cost about \$1,000,000 at the price fixed distillers the largest part of this amount will go into the pockets of Mr. Tice. The distiliers have sent counsel here from different parts of the country to

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extraordinary Session.

The Senate met at noon. The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a memorial of the American Emigration Society of London praying that assistance be gran'el to persons who wish to emigrate to the United States. He President by the American Minister at the request of its signers.
On motion of Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., it was

laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The PRESEDENT pro tempore also submitted a petition of S. D. Sullivan for the removal of his political disabilities, and a resolution of political disabilities, and a resolution of the Union League of Virginia entreating Congress to refuse all applications for removal of political disabilities unless such applications are endorsed by the regular republican organization of the county in which the parties respectively reside. Referred to the Select Committee on Political Disabilities.

SETPLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., offered the following re olution.

the Select Committee on Political Disabilities.

SETILEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., offered the following re outlon.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate the true solution of all controversies between Great Britain and the United States will be found in a surrender of all the British Possessions in North America to the people of the United States and that the President be and he is hereby requested to open negotiations as asoon as practicable for a settlement of all matters in dispute upon that basis.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it was time we should say precisely what we mean. There was no occasion longer to delay the declaration. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Stumer) the other day made a speech from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed and which had now become public, showing our relations with Great Britain. He congratulated the Senate and the country upon the advance which the Senator from Massachusetts had made upon this question. Seven years ago—in the year 1862—he (Mr. Chandler) had had egasion many times to allude to this very subject bearie the people of his own State and out of it, and to assert that every depredation on American citizens, directly or indirectly, ought and shound be paid for by the government of Great Britain. In 1864, before General Sherman had reached the sea, and before the capture of Savannah, he offered a certain resolution in this chamber, which was lost. He had read at that time a despatch from the newspapers, dated Toronto, December 18, 1864, teat the St. Alban's raiders had been discharged for want of jurisdiction. The Canacian authorities made up their minds to protect these raiders, who, under the patronage of Jeff Davis, came within our borders to burn, murder and destroy, and then return to the British provinces. Alarm prevailed aiong the frontier, and in his own city (betreit) many of the officens for a long time sleep on their arms. In view of all the facts then elaborately stated, and which Mr. Canadier now read from

did pay for the robbery of the Bank of St. A bans, but there was no apology, no compromise, no friendid act to wipe out the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. He then offered another pramise, setting forth the asency of the British governance, setting for the asency of the British governance, setting for the asency of the Country in adding the rebellion and the asency of the Country in adding the rebellion and the asency of the country in adding to erobellion and a state of interest of six per cent from the time of capture to the date of the presentation of the claim, and demand from the British government compensation in full for at! ships and cargoes that destroyed. He moved that the proposition be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The President pro tem, said it required unminous consent, and having asked it required unminous consent, and having asked soon said he object early objection Mr. Reverly Johnson Son said he object early objection Mr. Reverly Johnson Son said he object and provisioned and ready for action with 51,000 sailors, and never before now so well prepared to decand compensation or reparation from Emcland at the cannon's mouth. He naked General Grant who have the said that before in the East how long it would take him to capture in the East how long it would take him to capture in the East how long it would take him to capture in the East how long it would take him to capture was no outline use for the naxy. He said he condit custare those forts in thirty days. At that time they or six hundred armed shus could be concentrated at any given point on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Chandler could not make this statement when he offered it resolution. He meant business when he offered the resolution of make this statement when he offered the committee had the resolution in his pocks. He thought the Committee on Foreign Relations as well as the country had made progress up to this time. That was in the summer of 1844. All resolution collapsed, and this left our army and naxy free to act but the time

odered a resolution declaring our determination to monitain surici neutrality belween Great Britain and Abysemia, guaranteeing to the flags of both belligerents equal privileges on land and water. This resolution was an exact copy of the declaration of Great Britain proclaimed on the 14th of May, 1861, shoply changing the names of the conatries to this resolution. Object low was interposed by Mr. Sumer, who thought it was better the resolution should be on the table. It was laid on the table; but a few days afterwards eatled up. (At the reguest of Mr. Chandler the Clerk read the remarks he made on that occasion, in the course of which he said he was for giving Great Britain a dose of her own medicine, and not a homeopathic one.) He repeated every one of the propositions to which he had adverted was in the interest of peace, and the resolution which he had ofered to-day afforded the only peaceful solutions of our difficulties. Why should we agree on negotiation? We have his dreat patter trenty and rejected them. This leads to irritation. He uttered the same sentiments he did now two years and a hair ago. He would have required a mortgage for the same sentiments he did now two years and a hair ago. He would have required a mortgage for the same sentiments he did now two years and a hair ago. He would have required a mortgage for the same sentiments he did now the British should noted us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong and could be compared to these claims, we have percetual peace with Great Britain should noted us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong and could be a sentimentally spirit, acknowledge her wrong and could be a sentimentally spirit and the sentimental of these claims, we have percetual peace with great britain should not be, and England landsts on war, then let the war be short, sharp and decisive. He was been contract to casture the Canedas in thirty days without a man or gon from any other State. But there will be no war. Great Britain does not desire with the concept of the contr

originated.
OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI obstructions at the mouth of the mississippi river.

Mr. Kellog, (rep.) of La., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made as to the condition of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river at the Scuthwest Pass, so as to ascerian what obstructions to commerce exist, and to report at the next session the best means to remove such obstructions and cause the deepening of the channel, the probabe cost of the same, and the amount expended for such purpose heretofore.

Executive session.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and at a quarter before five o'clock adjourned.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Darlington (S. C.) Southerner, April 16.] The New York Daily Herald now ranks as the largest paper in America, if not in the world. To give our readers an idea of its present size we state that last Saturday we counted ninety-six columns in its issue—sixteen pages, six columns to the page, and the greater portion of its matter in small type. When we consider that nearly all this matter is set up daily (for the editor don't permit dead matter to stand in his paper) and that its issue is numbered by hundreds of thousands, we can form an idea how great the labor must be to carry on the business of inis gigantic work. This manmoth concern owns a feet of steam and swift sailing vessels through which the news is obtained from all vessels before they arrive in port. If has been a common thing to rail at the publisher of the Henalo for his inconsistencies as an editor; but it is an established fact that in journalism he is, for enterprise, energy and goaheadativeness, far in advance of any other newspaper in America.

BOY KILLED BY A BUTCHER'S CART.-Between our and five o'clock last night a boy aged eight years, named George Laurens, living at No. 641 Eleventh avenue, was instantly killed by a butcher's cart, driven by Patrick Cronin, who was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-second precinct. The calld was baddy mangled, and the body was removed to his home, where an inquest will be held.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-They never fail. and Mrs. Barney Williams, with their popular representations of Irish and Yankoe life, are always welcome and always draw, whatever the season, or however numerous the other attractions of the town. Last night, with the bill of "The Fairy Circle" and "Courting away Down East," they had a good old fushioned house warming. "The Fairy Circle," built upon one of the peculiar superstitions of the evergreen island, though performed in Europe and America, all told, seven hundred and fifty times, is America, all told, seven hundred and fifty times, is so taking in the working out of the plot of honesty against villany, and so perfectly fair and satisfactory in its happy winding up, even to old Philidake, that it will doubtless be a trump card with Barney as long as he treats the boards, though it should be for lorty years to come. Last night at the conclusion Barney and Mrs. Williams were called before the curtain, as usual, with a spontaneous manifestation of hearty good will all round, and before retining a splendid basket of flowers was passed to the lady from a box of which Senator Murphy was one of the occupants, which again brought down the house. But Mrs. Williams, though admirable as "the good woman that owns Con O'Carolan," is perfectly irresistible and side-splitting as "Our Jemima," the Yankee gal. In this "screaming Yankee comedy" size keeps the audience in a continuous "ha, ha," or chorus of laughter. It is worth a trip from Jersey any time to see "Our Jemima." The different parts in both pieces last night were well done; the house was deligated throughout, and Barney had every reason to be pleased with his house. Same bill this evening.

Wood's Muskum.—The blustering weather of last

Woon's Museum.—The blustering weather of last the subject from a pecuniary or manager's stand-point, and the audience at Wood's Museum, as well titled "The Conscript," better known, perhaps, as "The Cross of Gold; or, The Maid of Croissy," "The Cross of Gold; or, The Maid of Croissy," headed the bill, and was presented for the first time at this museum tast night, with a poor cast, the entertainment closing with the rollicking burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," in which the company, including Ada Harfand, Lillie Eldridge and Mr. Barnes, appeared to good advantage. In the "Conscripty" Miss Harfand, as Theresa Berryer, the maid, pleasing and talented as sae undoubledly is in other roles, was evidently out of her sphere; but she is an actress who will always be kindly received by an audience, and a manacement errs grossly in assigning an artist who has actained a reputation to a part for which she is unsuited. Catheart, as Sergeant Austerlitz, was only inediocre—in fact, he failed to portray the ideal veteran of the Old Guard, both by lacking power in some of the passages and "overdong" it in others. The support rendered was fair, and the piece otherwise passed off smoothly for a first represensation. Last night was the first evening performance of "Aladdin" at this establishment, and the piece was very well played and frequently applanded.

Great European Circus.—To the lovers of gym-

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS .- To the lovers of gymnastic and equestrian amusements no better entertainment was offered last night in New York than the European Circus. One of the very marked features the earnest desire on the part of the manager and performers to please. They succeeded admirably. The double act of horsemanship by Fred Watson and Miss Jeannette was only exceeded in grace and daring movements by the bareback hurdle riding of La Jeune Bert and the fearless equestrianism of Madame De Berg in her "grand sensation act." The bareback riding of Mr. Cooke in the four horse act, although good, was hardly so commenciable, and the riding of Miss Watson, perhaps, lacked that perfect freedom of movement so necessary to give the audience a first rate impression. With the exception of the "tumbing and pyramids" by the troupe we have never seen the grimmastic exercises surpassed. The "Comiques," by Shappy and Whitney, the athletic sports of Mr. Charles Conrad and his two boys, the younger scarcely larger than a frog, the double trapeze performances of Shappy and Whitney the and loudly applicated for their great merit. The most extraordinary feature of the evening was the cannon ball feat of the Herceles Holtom, which exceeds anything of the kind we have ever witnessed. The "Wenty-four, thirty-two and sixty-four pound cannon bails were tossed about like playthings by the magnificently developed athlete. Ferforming horses and dogs added to the pleusures of the evening. A den of fine African lions, which were handled by Mr. Pjerce like so many cats, closed the entervalument. The large tent, 129 by 106 feet, and wen lighted by gas, was crowded by over 3,009 people.

THEATRE COMIQUE .- "Pluto" still holds his own. and commands good audiences, in conjunction with in the bill this week gives the amusing drama of "Robert Macaire" as the introductory piece of the "Robert Macaire" as the introductory piece of the evening. Mr. Boniface, as the intimitably impudent French scoundrel, and Mr. Owen Fawcett, as Jacques Strop, kept the house in a roar of laughter, from the rising of the curtain till its fall. Mr. Lunard's mimic sketckes of Mayor Hall, Horace Greeley, Robert Lee and President Grant are excellently made up, and given with a fidelity of gait and manner which call down the house, "Pluto" is well known as one of the liveliest and fanniest pieces of burlesque now offered to the New York public. Miss Dunaing and Miss Ethel Norman were warmly received, as usual, and frequently encored. The bill will run all the week without change.

Tony Pastor's Orban House.—"Tony" had a full

house again yesterday, both parquet and family and dances were enthusiastically applauded, espe himself as the most popular comic soloist at this house. She was called back to the stage four times, and the audience would not cease in their demand for an encore until she compiled with the almost unanimous desire of the house and sang a very lively comic ditty, "floop-de-doodle-do," which in acting and mimiery was quite well rendered. The "James Taylenre Burlesque" was a good nit, and the new farce of "Bell Teil," the "Merry Swiss Boy," "carried the house by storm," as the parase has; it being so replete with extremely indicrous sistations, witty puns and well put sarcastic allusions to past and present events and characters that the audience could not well refrain from applicating it enthusiastically throughout. himself as the most popular comic soloist at this

PARK THEATRE-BROOKLYN.-Miss Marriott appeared at this theatre last night in the character known to playgoers, although she is but a stranger in this country. It had not been our privilege to see her perform before, but the taste, skill and power which she revealed last night justify us in concluding that she has a successful enter before her. The character of Hamilet! Who has ever perfectly delineated it? If hiss Marriott was not Hamilet to some old and perhaps prejudiced the playpeers last night we only ask them when the perfect Hamlet was seen or where he is to be sought? We give Miss Marriott praise when we say that she played Hamlet weil. If her's is not the best Hamlet we have seen we have seen many worse. Last night the Park theatre was filed to overflowing, and the andience were evidentity gratified. Mrs. Conway's management of the Brooklyn theatre is deserving of all praise. It is pleasing to see that while she spares no expense the Brooklyn public are neither ungrateful nor indifferent. our privilege to see her perform before, but the taste,

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

various theatres in this city. The startling announcebenefit of the-good natured public, and gives unmisnearing its close. "Last nights" have often before een announced in a similar manner, but this week there appears to be such a unanimity in regard to the matter on the part of our theatrical managers that we are in duty bound compelled to chronicie the important event.

The "last nights" of the season are announced at

the Broadway theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams as the "stars." The present is the last week of the engagement of these old time favorites at this establishment, after which a few nights will be set aside by the rollicking Barney for benefits to the leading members of his company. After closing the theatre will be converted into fancy stores and will know the drama no more forever. To what base uses may we come at last! Barney is making every exertion to make the closing week at this temple of Melpomone and Thalia as brilliant as was the opening one under the able management of the elder Wallack, and success is certain to crown his laud-

ing one under the able management of the elder Wallack, and success is certain to crown his laudable efforts.

The "last nights" of the present season are also announced in large black letters at Bryants' minstrel halt. On Monday next the troupe open in Baltimore for one week, travelling thence to Washington, after which they will return to their headquarters in this city, where they will inaugurate a short summer season with new noveltles previous to their departure for Europe.

The "last nights" are likewise announced of the stay of the New York Circus in the metropolis. On Monday next the trained horses, clowns and acrobats of this establishment start off on their customary ramities through the country to delight our country cousins with their astonishing feats and "houp is "pranks. The New York Circus will not return to town until late in the fail.

The "last night" of Fanny Janauschek's season of German drama at the Academy of Music is set asside for Friday evening next, upon which occasion the great tragedienne will be the recipient of a grand farewell benefit, when she will appear in four different characters. By all means let Miss Janauschek be greeved by a full house on Friday evening.

The "last night" of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's appearance in opera in this city is set down for Fri-

with scenery, effects, &c., imported direct from Europe.

The "last nights" of "School" are likewise announced at Wallack's, but there is just a possibility that these "last nights" may be prolonged for some time to come.

John Jack, the unctuous comedian of the Broadway theatre, is studying hard for his Palstaffian campaign. John is a good, reliable actor, and in the character of Falstaff will have ampie opportunity to give us a taste of his quality.

Mr. John Knowles, proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, England, will arrive here by the Russia on her next trib. It is said that this influential manager is coming on a pleasure trip, but we believe that while one of the Knowlesian eyes is bent upon our picturesque scenery the other will be steadily kept to business.

that while one of the knowlessau eyes is near apon-our picturesque scenery the other will be steadily kept to business.

The magnificent scenery for the summer bur-iesque and pantonime season at Wallack's has been sent out by Mr. Knowles, and is already in the theatre. One of the novel features of the perform-ance in question will be a brunette ballet. Are there sufficient brunettes in the profession for that

there sometent brunertes in the protessor and the purpose?

Mr. Cahill, an English low comedian of whom report speaks highly, has arrived to jom the Lydia fluompon burlesque troupe, and will soon make his appearance at Niblo's.

A gleam of sunshine in the dreary "Tempest" at the Opera House is the poetle groupings and Terpsichorean gems of the Morlacch ballet fronce.

Mr. Nordbloom, Parena's new Swedish tenor, is said to possess a voice of rare power and sweetness.

HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Lecture by Dr. F. G. Lemercier. delivered by Dr. F. G. Lemercier in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, the subject being "The Gorilla—Cemparison of its Organs with those of Man." After a few preliminary observations the lecturer commenced by saying that prior to 1842 the gorilla was scarcely portant discoveries had been made and the animal was at the present day comparatively well known. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the forma-tion of the gorilla, detailing minutely its organization. By means of skeletnos the lecturer was enabled showed how the muscies moved and gave generally a clear definition of its powers. In demonstrating the simarity which existed between the formation of the human frame and that of the gorilla, he explained that both possessed almost the same kind of muscies, except that the animal had a larger number in some portions of the body, which were, of course, of a much stronger description. There were the same number of muscies in the arm, but there was not the same organization in the hand, as the hand of the gorilla was unable to touch anybody in a delicate manner, while it did not possess the faculty of beneling the thumb to the same extent as the human hand. Having drawn a lengthened comparison between the organic formation of the gorilla and the human frame, he alluded to the formidable strength of the former, citing an instance where it broke the barrel of a gun with ease and described the fear with which the matives regarded the beast. But the greatest difference which existed between these beasts and man was the nervous system. The brain of the gorilla was very small. He illustrated how the nervous system was organized in the lower class of animals, michaing fish, rats, cats, butterfles and monkers. The elephant had the largest brain of all the animals. In the course of his lecture Dr. Lemericar fully explained the subject by means of the skulls of the animals which he mentioned. In the human species the brain and the animal part grow together in some cases up to forty years, but in animals the constitution of tour nervous system deterred the growth of their brain. Man's intelligence was gradually being developed. People thought they knew a great deal at the present day, but the coming generation would develop much more than we could now even dream of. The brain of man was not by any means fally developed. The senses which toud to serve the nutritive were also in a backward condition. The measurement of the human pageies alone had power to improve the brain, but in the animal it was always the same. Having full showed how the muscles moved and gave generally

Several important picture sales will take place during the present week. Among these we must specify the sale at Leeds' Gallery, on Broadway, on Wednesday, the 21st of April, of twenty-three pic-tures by M. Regis Gignoux, President of the Brooklyn Fine Arts Association, and one of our most suc-cessful and popular landscapists. Mr. Gignoux is about to leave for a prolonged sojourn in Europe. The choice collection which he offers for sale com-prises some of his best studies from nature, as well as finished pictures, remarkable for autumn, winter and moonlight effects. We must add that on Thursday and Friday, April 22 and 23, at the galleries of Miner & Barker, No. 848 Broadway, the Goupil collection of high class oil paintings, including works of Kensett, James Hart, William Hart, Gignoux, Ehninger and Stone, logether with works of Merle, E. Frère, Desgoffes, Flassau, Beranger, Hamman, A. Achenbach, Hubner, Verboockhoven, Comte Calix and other eminent artists, American and European, will be offered for unreserved sale. A rars chance for purchasers. On Thursday evening, at the same galleries, six fine marble groupes and figures will be sold by order of the executors of the late Mr. Carman.

We regret to learn that the committee on the projected Humboldt memorial in Central Park think of sending to Europe for a bust of the illustrious geographer. Why should they go abroad for such a purpose when we can boast of having in New York, city alone half a dozen American sculptors either of whom is capable of doing ample justice to the subject? If a foreign sculptor shall be preferred we can hardly consider the memorial as a distinctively American tribute to a savant, the honored by the entire world.

Napoleon has sent six spiendid vases, from the Imperial manufactory at Sevres, as a present to isabella.

Mr. Henry Bacon has returned to Paris, bringing with him two pictures for the coming exhibition.

The sale of the Delessert gallery of pictures in Paris realized the sum total of \$358,970 in gold. Mr. Longfellow's effigy is being executed in Ro on canvas and in marble; the former by Mr. chanan Read and the latter by Miss Lewis.

on canvas and in marble; the former by Mr. Buchanan Read and the latter by Miss Lewis.

Albert Bierstadt has sent two fine pictures to France. One is "Mount Hood" and the other "A Storm in the Rocky Mountains."

Napoleon has ordered the young artist, M. Grivot, to paint life size portraits of ex-President Johnson and General Grant for the Versailles gallery.

Healy, the painter, has commenced a large picture of Mr. Longfellow in the arch of Titus examining the seven-branched candelabra. The American artists and sculptors, Church, McEntee and Launt Thompson, will also be introduced into the painting.

A portrait of the Prince of Asturias has just been completed in Paris. He is taken standing in the attitude of a haughty fuvenile, warrior, one hand on a Spanish carbine and holding a glove with the other. He is attired in a black view Kniekerbocker, on which is seen the Order of the Totson d'Or.

Mr. P. C. Councily, an American scuiptor in Plorence, has just finished a work of art that is highly commented on. The group represents Honor arresting the triumph of Death, and refers to those who fell in the late war in the United States. Death is imagined on the field of battle, reveiling in slaughter, with banner aying and the reins given to his horse, riding in triumph over the dying. Three figures, representative of the courage, perseverance and accumulated strength brought on the field are before him. Strength first gives way, powerlose, before the Conqueror, his sword broken, the bridle he has selized hold of snapped in two. Perseverance still grasps the scythe that is to mow him down, and Courage, though down beneath the hoof that is raised to strike him, still strikes in return. Honor alone remains erect and scanless, and Death, astonished, sees for once a foe he cannot conquer. Honor checks his mad career, tears down his banner and destroys his trumph; he may slay the living, but the slain belong to Honor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALL OF A BUILDING .-- At half-past three o'clock Fall OF A BUILDING.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of the rear building No. oo Oliver street fell with a crash, but as the tenants had recently moved out no persons were injured.

FRID FROM A LADDER.—James Liun, dwelling at No. 452 Greenwich street, last night fell from a ladder of the person which is the property of the person of the pers der and was probably fatally injured. He was re-moved to his residence and medical attendance provided.

BADLY SCALDED,-Last evening Charles Doherty, an employe in the sugar rednery of Williamson & Grimth, in West street, had an arm and both legs badly scalded. The injured man was taken to his

CUTTING APPRAY.-Last night Patrick Joyce was taken to the Fourth precinct station house by an officer, when it was discovered that he had a severe cut on the head, received from an unknown party in front of No. 33 Madison street. The wounded man was furnished with medical attendance.